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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Literary Department.

A COUSIN IN NEED.

On a dreary Autumn day, more than a hundred years ago, a heavy travelling carriage was slowly lumbering along the muddy road from Postdam to Berlin. Within it was one person only, who took no heed to the slowness of the travelling; but leaning back in a corner, was arranging a multiplicity of papers contained in a small portfolio, and making notes in a pocket-book. Since he was dressed in a plain dark military uniform, it was fair to suppose that this gentleman belonged to the Prussian army, but to which grade of it nobody could determine; as all token of rank had been avoided. A dreary November evening was closing in; and though the rain had for a time ceased, yet dark masses of clouds flying through the sky gave warning that a "weeping darkness" was at hand. The road grew heavier and heavier—at least so it should have seemed to a foot traveller who was ploughing his way through its mire; and so, doubtless, it did seem to the carriage horses, who at last floundered along so slowly that the pedestrian, whom they had overtaken, kept easily by the side of the coach though at a respectful distance, certainly after the first bucketfull of mud that it splashed over him. The gentleman inside the coach, when he could see no longer, shut up his portfolio and returned his pocket-book to its place in the breast lining of his coat. He then roused himself to look out of the window, and judge from the mud and darkness, how far it might be to Berlin. For the first time, he perceived that a muddy young man was walking at a little distance from his horses. Though more than reasonably travel-stained, he trudged on as if his limbs were strong as his heart light. Through the drizzle and darkness, all that could be seen of his face was sensible and good-tempered. He had just finished a pipe as he attracted the traveller's attention, and was in the act of shaking out the ashes and replacing the pipe in a wallet slung over his back, when he heard himself addressed in the following manner, and in a rather authoritative tone of voice:

"Hollo! young man, whither are you bound this stormy looking night?"

"That is more than I can tell you, not being at home in this part of the country. My wish is to reach Berlin; but if I find a resting place before I get there—to that I am bound, for I am weary."

"I should think you must have a two hour's walk before you," was the unsatisfactory remark that followed.

The young man made no reply, and after a short pause the stranger said:

"If it pleases you to rest on the step of the carriage for a few moments you are welcome so to do. Herr, what is your name?"

"My name is Heinrich Meyer," replied the young man; "one of those who never refuse the smallest benefit, because the larger one is not to be obtained." He thankfully accepted the not very clean place alloted to him.

From inside the carriage window the next question put to Heinrich was:

"What are you going to Berlin for?"

"To hunt for some Cousins," was the reply.

"And pray, who may they be?" asked the unknown.

"Well, to tell you the truth, I have not an idea who they are, or where to look for them. Indeed, it is more than doubtful whether I have so much as an acquaintance in Berlin, much less a relation."

The questioner, who should have been an American Colonel, looked amused and astonished, as he suggested:

"Surely there must be some other motive for your going to Berlin; or what could have put this idea into your head?"

"Why," replied Heinrich, "I have just become a clergyman, without the smallest chance of getting anything to do in my own neighborhood. I have no relative to help me, and not quite money enough to find me necessaries."

"But," said the Prussian, "what on earth has this to do with cousins in Berlin?"

"Well now, who knows. Many of my fellow-students have got good appointments, and whenever I ask them to let me know how it was done, the answer always was, "A cousin gave it to me," or, "I got it through the interest of a cousin, who lives at Berlin." Now as I find none of these useful cousins live in the country, I must go without their help, or else hunt for them in Berlin."

This was all said in a comical dry way, so that his listener could not refrain from laughing, but he made no comment. However, he pulled out a piece of paper, and began to write upon it. When he had finished, he turned round to Heinrich, saying that he observed he had been smoking, and that he felt inclined to do the same, but he had forgotten to bring tinder with him.—Could Herr Meyer oblige him with a light?

"Certainly, with great pleasure," was the prompt reply; and Heinrich, taking the tinder box out of his wallet immediately began to strike a light. Now, it has been said that the evening was damp, that there seemed little enough prospect of the tinder's lighting; moreover, the wind blew the sparks out almost before they fell.

"Well, if your cousins are not more easily got at than your light, I pity you, young sir!" was the sole remark to which the stranger condescended, as he watched Heinrich's laborious endeavors.

"'Nil desperandum' is my motto, answered the young man; and when the words were scarcely uttered, the light had been struck. In his delight at succeeding, Heinrich jumped on the carriage steps, and leaning through the window, thrust the tinder eagerly in the direction of the gentleman's face, saying—"Hurra, sir, puff away!"

After a short pause, during which time the stranger had been puffing at his pipe, he removed it from his mouth, and addressed Heinrich in this way:

"I have been thinking over what you have been telling me; and, perhaps, in an humble way, I might be able to assist you, and thus act the part of the cousin you are seeking. At all events when you get to Berlin, take this note"—handing him the slip of paper on which he had been writing—"to Marshal Grumbkow, who is somewhat a friend of mine, and who will, I think, be glad to oblige me. But mind! do exactly as he bid you, and abide strictly by his advice. If he says he will help you, rely upon it he will keep his word; but he is rather eccentric, and the way he sets about doing a kindness, may, perhaps seem strange to you. And now," he continued, as the road is improved, I must hurry on my horses, and so bid you good evening, hoping you will prosper in your new career." As Heinrich began to express his thanks for the good wishes of his unknown friend, the signal was given to increase the speed of the horses, and before he had time to make any acknowledgments, he found himself alone again. The young man was no little astonished at what had taken place; and as he gazed on the slip of paper could not help wondering whether any good would come of it. These were the only words on it:

"DEAR MARSHALL:—If you can forward the views of the bearer, Heinrich Meyer, you will oblige your friend. F.

Let me know the result of your interview with him."

"Time will prove this as it does all other things" thought Heinrich, as he proceeded on his way. Some how or other the road appeared less wearisome, and he felt less tired and foot-sore since receiving the mysterious bit of paper. Hope was stronger within him than she had been for many a day; and on her wings he was carried pleasantly along, so that he reached Berlin by night fall.

The noise and bustle of the capital was new to him; and he found some little difficulty in making his way to the gasthaus, to which he had been recommended by the pastor of his parish. The pastor having been once in Berlin, was considered in his part of the world, an oracle in matters connected with town life. The inn, however, was found at last, and after a frugal supper and a good night's rest, our friend arose, ready to hope and believe everything from the mysterious note, which he started forth to deliver immediately after breakfast. Obliged to ask his way to Marshal Grumkow's, he was amused and surprised at the astonishment depicted on the countenances of those persons of whom he made the inquiry, as if they would say, "What business can you have with Marshal Grumbkow?" The house was however, at last gained, and having delivered his missive to a servant, Heinrich awaited the result in the hall. In a few minutes the servant returned, and requested him in the most respectful manner, to follow him to the Marshal's presence. Arrived there he was received most courteously, and the Marshal made many inquiries as to his past life and future prospects; requested to be told the name of the village or town in which he had last been residing; the school in which he had been educated; at what inn he was living in Berlin, and so forth. But still, no allusion was made either to the note or the writer of it. The interview lasted about twenty minutes; at the end of which time the Marshal dismissed him, desiring that he would call again that day fortnight.

Heinrich employed the interval in visiting the lions of the town. There was a grand review of the troops on the king's birth-day; and, like a royal subject, our friend went to have a reverend stare at his majesty, whom he had never seen. At one point of the review the king stopped almost opposite Heinrich; and then was suggested to him, as the reader probably suspects, that, after all, he must have seen that face somewhere before. Was it the friend who hailed him in the muddy road? Impossible! how should a king be travelling at that time of the day? At any rate, it vexed him to think he had not treated the gentleman in a very ceremonious manner. He had thrust the tinder at his nose, and cried to him to "puff away!"

At last the time appointed for his second visit to the marshall arrived. His reception was again most favorable. The marshal begged him to be seated at the table at which he was sitting, and proceeded at the same time to business. Unlocking a drawer, and bringing forth a small bundle of papers, he asked Heinrich, as he drew them forth, one by one, if he knew in whose handwriting the various superscriptions were?

Heinrich answered, that to the best of belief, one was that of Herr Mudel, his former school master, another that of Doctor Von Hummer, the principal of such a college, and so on.

"Quite right," answered the marshal, "and perhaps it may not surprise you to hear that I have written to these gentlemen to inquire your character, that I may know with whom I have to deal, and not be working in the dark." As he said these words, the marshal fixed his eyes on Heinrich to see what effect they had; but the young man's countenance was unbashed—he evidently feared no evil report. "I feel bound, continued the marshal, "to tell you that all they say of you is most favorable, and I am equally bound to believe and act upon their opinions. I now beg of you to follow me to a friend's house."

The marshal descended a private staircase leading to the court-yard, crossing which, he passed through a gate in the wall into a narrow side street, down which he conducted Heinrich, till they arrived at a private entrance to the palace. Heinrich began to get exceedingly nervous; the conviction that his idea was not a mere trick of imagination became stronger and stronger. Could he have had his own wish, Heinrich Meyer would have been forty miles from Berlin. At last, as he found himself following Grumbkow even into the palace, he could not refrain from exclaiming, "Indeed, Herr Marshall, there must be some mistake."

No answer was vouchsafed, as the Marshall continued to lead him through the various galleries and apartments; until at last they reached the door of one situated in a corner of a wing of the palace, where the marshal's knock was answered by a short "come in." As the door opened one glance sufficed to convince Heinrich that his friend in the mud, and his king, were one and the same person. The poor cousin seeker, greatly confused, knelt before Frederick William, and began faltering out contrite apologies.

"Rise young man," said the king, "you have not committed treason. How on earth could you guess who I was? I should not travel quietly if I meant to be everywhere recognized."

After re assuring Heinrich, the King told him that he was preparing to do what he could to push him forward in the profession he had chosen. "But first," he said, "I must hear how you preach. On Sunday next, therefore, you shall preach before me; but mind, I shall choose the text. You may retire."

By the time Heinrich Meyer reached his own room in the inn, he had fixed in his mind the fact that he was to preach to the king. The fact was only too clear, and all he could do was to set about his sermon as soon as he should have been furnished with the text. For the remainder of that day he never stirred out; every step on the stairs was to his ear that of the bearer of the text.

What was to be done? There was only two days before Sunday! He must go and consult the marshall; but the latter could give him no information; all he could do was to promise that if the King sent the text through him, it should be forwarded with the utmost possible dispatch.

That day and the next passed, and yet Heinrich heard nothing from either King or marshal. Only an official intimation had been sent, as was customary, that he had been selected as the preacher at the chapel royal.

If it had not been that Heinrich knew he possessed no mean powers of oratory, and that he could even extemporise, in case of emergency, he would certainly have run away from Berlin, and abjured his discovered cousin. As it was he abided the course of events, and fortified himself by prayer and philosophy for the momentous hour. Sunday morning arrived but no text.

Heinrich went to the church appointed, and was conducted to the seat set apart for the preacher of the day. The King, with the royal family occupied their accustomed place.

The service commenced; but no text'—The prayers were ended, and whilst the organ pealed forth its solemn sounds, the preacher was led to the pulpit. The congregation were astonished, not only at his youthfulness, but [illegible] stranger.

The pulpit steps were gained, [illegible] thought dashed across Heinrich's mind that possibly he should find the text placed for him on the desk.

But as he was on the point of mounting the stairs, an officer of the royal household delivered to him a folded piece of paper saying "His Majesty sends you the text."

After having recited the preliminary prayer, the preacher opened the paper, and lo! it was blank—not a word was written on it. What was to be done? Heinrich deliberately examined the white sheet, and after a short pause, held it up before the congregation, saying, "His Majesty has furnished the text for my sermon. But you may perceive that nothing whatever is on this sheet of paper. "Out of nothing God created the world." I shall therefore, take the Creation for the subject of my discourse this morning.

In accordance with this decision, the preacher went through the whole chapter of Genesis in a masterly way, his style being forcible and clear, and his fluency of language remarkable. His audience accustomed to the king's eccentricities, were far more astonished at the dexterity with which the preacher had extricated himself from the difficulty than at the dilemma in which he had been placed. At last the sermon was ended, and the congregation dismissed, Heinrich found himself in the sachistry, receiving the congratulations of several dignitaries of the church, who all paophesied for him a brilliant future.

Heinrich ventured to express his amazement at the singular proceeding of the King, but was told that he only could have arrived recently from the provinces, if he did not know that such vagaries were quite common to his majesty. In the midst of the conversation, a messenger arrived to conduct him to the royal presence. Being totally unaware what impression his sermon might have made upon the King, the cousin seeker rather dreaded the approaching audience. But Heinrich had scarcely crossed the threshhold of the King's room, when his majesty jumped up, and thrust a roll of paper into the young man's hand, exclaiming, "Hurrah, sir!—puff away!—take this light for the light you gave me."

Throwing himself back in a convenient chair, he laughed heartily at the young preacher's look of surprise and confusion.

The latter scarcely knew what reply to make, or what to do; but just as he had got as far as "Your Majesty,—," the king interrupted him, saying, "Make no fine speeches; go home quietly and examine the contents of the paper. You came to Berlin to seek a cousin; you have found one, who, if you go on steadily, will not neglect you."

It is hardly necessary to add that the roll of paper contained a good appointment at the University of Berlin, and made Heinrich Meyer one of the royal preachers.

THE OLD AMERICAN FLAG.

The American standard is thus described: The colors of the American fleet have a snake with thirteen rattles, the fourteenth budding, describing the attitude of going to strike, with this motto—"Don't tread on me." It is a rule in heraldry that the worthy properties of the animal in the crest bone shall be considered, and the base ones cannot be intended. The ancients accounted a snake, or a serpent, an emblem of wisdom, and, in attitudes, of endless duration. The rattle-snake is properly a representative of America, as this animal is found in no other part of the world. The eye of this creature excels in brightness that of any other animal. She has no eye-lid, and is therefore an emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack nor never surrenders. She is therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage. When injured, she never wounds till she gives notice to her enemies of their danger.

No other of her kind shows such generosity. When undisturbed and in peace, she does not appear to be furnished with weapons of any kind. They are latent in the roof of her mouth, and even when extended for her defence, appear to those who are not acquainted with her to be too weak and contemptible, yet her wounds, however small, are decisive and fatal. She is solitary, and associates with her kind only when it is necessary for her preservation. Her poison is at once the necessary means of digesting her food, and certain destruction to her enemies. The power of fascination attributed to her by a generous construction resembles America. Those who look steadily on her are delighted and involuntarily advance towards her. She is frequently found with thirteen rattles, and they increase yearly. She is beautiful in youth, and her [illegible] increases with her years, her tongue is blue and forked as lightning.

London Morning Chronicle, July 20, 1776.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—The number of Yankee prisoners captured and brought to this city since the commencement of the present war is 2,685, of which number 500 have been sent for safe keeping to forts in Louisiana, 160 to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor, and 150 to Columbia, S. C. The number now remaining in Richmond, in the different tobacco factories, is about 1900. Some half dozen factories are devoted to the accommodation of the Hessians—sick and well.—[Richm'd Dispatch.

[illegible] regiment [illegible] who, because he is not, must shoulder a musket, writes us from Fort Macon to send him the Standard. He says:

"I have not even yet seen the list of the Congressional Districts; but if I should judge all the others by those in this section of the State, (the Wayne District for instance,) old Elbridge Gerry, with all his pristine Yankeeism, could not out-Yankee the genuine Gerrymandering effected by the last Legislature. But, perhaps, it were not polite to allude to this or other acts repeatedly perpetrated by "the powers that would be," lest I raise about my head the charge of "encouraging party feelings in these times." It is all right, you understand, to be prompt to have these acts performed, at the same time suffer gross neglect and inefficiency of the armament and defences of the State, and it comes under the head of sound orthodox patriotism; but woe to the unfortunate man who shall dare to allude to these acts, under the penalty of "raising party feeling!"

Why sir, see the plethoric list of appointments of mere party hacks, whose chief qualifications has been service to "the party," to prominent, easy and paying positions in the army since the commencement of the war. In these times, such is the case, when you are continually regaled with the admonition from these pious patriots, "party should be laid aside"—by which they evidently mean every other one but their "party!"

As to the inefficiency and neglect of the public service, our whole military operations will afford ample evidence. * * * *

We are far better prepared than when the property, &c., was transferred to the Confederate Government. Work enough has been done by our noble soldiers here—hard work—to make us really "impregnable" to any sort of attack. But it is of that kind that soon "ripens," as it is understood here, and has to come off for the commencement of another crop of work! Thus the State suffers many thousands of dollars for the want of competent officers.—*Standard.*

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

We have seen the proof-sheets of a most interesting and authentic document, written by himself—"A Journal of Col. David Fanning's transactions during the late war in America, from the year 1775, commencing 1st of May, until the peace." It is well known to the readers of the history of our State, that the name of Fanning is associated with deeds of daring and cruelty. He was one of the desperate men of his day. He commanded, under a commission in the royal army, a regiment of men in North Carolina, and his feats of arms were a terror to the inhabitants of Randolph, Guilford, and the Cape Fear region. On several occasions he defeated the forces brought against him; on one occasion, he seized the Court and its officers at Pittsborough, and on another, openly and in the day time, took the town of Hillsborough, and seized the Governor of the State, Thomas Burke, and carried him a prisoner to the British. This narrative has long been sought for, and will shed much light upon acts now obscured by time, and misstated by tradition. Wheeler, in his work under the head of Chatham, alludes to Fanning; and Dr. Caruthers devotes many pages of his valuable history to his deeds of daring and blood.

We understand that this interesting document was rescued from oblivion by Col. Jno. H. Wheeler, and will be annotated by Gov. Swain.—*Raleigh Standard.*

SALT.

It is amusing to see how numerous and urgent the appeals are in our country exchanges on the subject of making salt.

It is true that salt is a very necessary article, one that we cannot dispense with; and it is equally true that the chances for obtaining it from Liverpool are rather gloomy. But to persons who live here on the sea shore no uneasiness is felt whatever. The only thing to be wondered at here, is that people will be so simple as to let the merchants impose such enormous prices on them, for any man in this community can have all the salt he wants simply for the trouble of going to the [illegible] and barreling up a little [illegible] ging it and boiling it down.

We saw enough very nice salt at Mr. Montana the other day, which had been made out of a quart of water, to last an ordinary family a week, and he assured us that a barrel would make enough to suffice his family for an entire season.

All that is required to be done, is to take a few barrels and go to the sea shore, and fill them with water, free of charge, place them on a cart, wagon or Railroad, haul them home, and boil the water down, and every body can have salt for a dollar per bushel or less.

The idea of suffering for salt or submitting to extortionate prices when the whole end of our State is washed with it for hundreds of miles that may be had for the packing up, is too ridiculous. Even persons living far in the [illegible]

YOUR DEBTS.

Is there any proper reason why so few people pay their debts now, in comparison with ordinary times?—It is a grave question, and we are obliged to answer it in the negative. The crops of this State have for twelve months past been at least fair, and some of them exceedingly abundant, and with the exception of cotton for one month past, and naval stores, prices have been unusually high. More money probably was carried into the country for sales of produce during the last twelve months, than usual. And in town, until a few weeks, or at most a few months, business was active and profitable. Then economy has been practiced to an unusual extent, and men generally have created no new obligations. Why, under all these favorable circumstances, should there be any failure to meet obligations, either to banks or individuals? We cannot see why. And yet the fact is notorious, that there is an unprecedented number of protested notes in all or most of the banks, and a universal complaint of the difficulty of collecting individual claims. It is easy to see why the usual bank accommodations cannot be had, for when a protest is the rule, and prompt payment or renewal the exception, the banks can have neither the ability nor the inclination to discount. Their means are locked up in State and Confederate loans and protested notes.

We fear that too many men of cash means are hoarding their money, for some purpose, instead of paying their just debts—a course which they are enabled to pursue with impunity by the unfortunate STAY LAWS, whose great effects have been to enable men to set at defiance their creditors and the Law, and to destroy the credit system, that indispensable help to the poor but really honest man.

If people would reflect how many honest debts would be paid in the course of a month by the payment of one debt at the beginning of it, until finally the money may come back even to the first payer, we think there would be more payments. Ten dollars thus invested no doubt often pays a hundred or even a thousand dollars of debts in the course of a month, going materially towards making money abundant instead of scarce.

This is one and a very important view of the subject. But there is another more important. We cannot see how an honest, conscientious man can allow himself for one moment to rest upon the Stay Law. He contracted a debt with a solemn promise to pay it according to [illegible] been sanctioned by universal consent through all ages of time. And when he avails himself of the stay law he does a gross wrong to him who relied upon his honesty and honor. His failure to keep faith may ruin his creditor, or distress his wife and children. It certainly makes his own integrity a matter of question, and deprives him of that claim to credit in the future which can only rest upon a faithful fulfilment of obligations—which last is the best policy as well as a plain duty.—*Fay. Observer.*

GEN. McCLELLAN'S WAR HORSE.

A writer in Porter's Spirit thus describes the horse which some gentlemen in Cincinnati bought in St. Louis and presented to General McClellan when he took charge of the federal army in Western Virginia:

Dan. Webster, or "Handsome Dan," the familiar sobriquet by which he was known to the men, women and children throughout the city, is a gelding of a beautifully dappled mahogany, bay color, with three white feet and a star, very heavy flowing black mane and tail, the latter a regular "spout." He is sixteen hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, 1,260 pounds. He was sired by General Jackson, dam of Sir Archy and Messenger blood. He has a fine, bony, and intelligent head, delicately tapered ear, and a proud, beautifully arched neck, capital shoulders, very long and muscular arms, whose symmetry could not be improved were they carved to order; his chest is broad and deep, his legs fine, flat and bony, with his hocks and knees well down to his heels, and his fetlocks almost to the ground, with a round, well-ribbed barrel of tremendous length, and a line and hips remarkable for strength and beauty; indeed, his fine points and evenly-balanced proportions make him, in the fullest sense of the term, a model horse, not only for symmetry, but for speed and stoutness. As a field horse, I never saw his superior, being very toppy when in action, with a proud and nervous step, his head as high as his rider's when mounted, and his throat-latch and the tips of his fore-feet almost on a perpendicular line when in repose. He possesses many characteristics common to no one of his species I have ever known. For instance, he will not stamp his feet nor shake off a fly if there were a thousand on him, seeming to entertain a contempt for all lesser animals; and his confidence in, and affection for, the human species is such that he will not, under any circumstances, suffer his attention to be drawn from his master by any minor object. To his own species he pays no attention, passing among them without deigning them the slightest notice, even when turned loose in the same yard or field. He will follow his master up any flight of stairs, or along any precipice where he can get a foothold; relying on his master's judgment for his safety; will stand any where he is left without constraint, and is as brave as a lion and discreet as a judge.

Mason's Blacking For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Wright's, Harrison's, Glenn & Co's Perfumery For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, JAMAICA and RACE GINGER, at the DRUG STORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

WANTED, at this office, wheat and corn, in payment of subscriptions to the Press.

SALT WAGONS.—The wagons passing through this place, to the Virginia Salt Works, averaged some 20 or 30 per day during the past and present [illegible] there are [illegible] for [illegible] gen[illegible] two days, for its turn to load,) and the price of salt has risen from 50 to 75 cents, and now reported worth one dollar per bushel! We hope the numerous wagons *en route* for the Salt Works, may not be disappointed in getting a supply, as even at $1 per bushel at the works, it may be afforded in this and adjoining counties at $6 per sack. The trip can be performed in about twelve days, the distance from this place being 135 or 140 miles.

☞ A number of our readers have expressed a desire for the publication of the official vote of the late election in this county. We will publish it as soon as we can procure it.

SHINPLASTERS.—The circulation of *shinplasters* of any denomination, issued out of the State, should not be encouraged. They should not be received in payment from any person whatever, as counterfeits are as numerous as the genuine bills, and all may prove worthless in the end.

The Register says, the Powder Mill erected near Raleigh will go into operation in about two weeks.

☞ Our Raleigh papers failed to reach us this week. We have not a word from the Convention, which met on Monday last.

☞ The Milton Chronicle gives the *professed* no-party men some deserved homethrusts. It says, the "precipitant secessionists have organized themselves into a party in North Carolina, and marshalled their forces on election day and voted almost to a man, a strict party vote—at the same time crying "no party !" a cry they found necessary to raise to elect their men."

The same paper also alludes to three precints where the Graham Electoral Ticket was hid in back rooms, and the Rodman Electoral Ticket only produced on the table.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that our neighbor, WM. A. REICH, has a rich treat in store for the wonder-loving portion of our community, at the Town Hall, on Friday night, the 29th inst. He will exhibit Magic Mysteries, consisting of humorous and amusing illusions, for the benefit of the Ladies Relief Association, in behalf of the Forsyth Volunteers.

The Salem Brass Band will be present.

All those wishing to enjoy themselves for an hour or two, and at the same time contribute their mite for the relief of our brave volunteers, will avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

☞ John I. Shaver, of Salisbury, has been appointed Receiver, under the Sequestration act of the Confederate States, for Forsyth and neighboring counties.—See Notice.

FIRST REGIMENT.—This Regiment of six months N. C. Volunteers, (the heroes of great Bethel,) under Gen. Magruder, was mustered out of service, on Thursday last, and the members of the companies have returned to their respective homes.

The Raleigh Register says: "We learn that Capt. Clark M. Avery, late of the 1st "Bethel" Regiment N. C. Volunteers, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel in the 33d Regiment N. C. troops, Col. Branch, and Major Hoke, of the same Regiment, Major in the 33d.

☞ Col. Robert Vance's Regiment has been ordered back from Raleigh to Ashville, evidently for the purpose of holding the East Tennesseeans in check. Robert is a brother of Z. B. Vance.

Baptist State Convention.—This body convened on Wednesday last in the Baptist Church, and was called to order by Elder James McDaniel. Elder McDaniel was re-elected President for the ensuing year; Elders T. E. Skinner, T. R. Owen and S. E. Mason were elected Vice Presidents; Elder W. T. Brooks, Recording Secretary; Elder T. D. Huffman, Treasurer; and J. G. Williams, Auditor.

The introductory sermon was preached at night by Elder John Mitchell. The attendance of delegates is not as large as usual.—*Standard.*

LOCAL.

[REPORTED FOR THE PRESS.]

The price of salt has been the absorbing topic of conversation for weeks past; and many were the reflections cast upon the persons that were instrumental in raising the price to $12 per sack. Popular [illegible] ing has become aroused on this subject, [illegible] our farmers will quietly submit to [illegible] tion, they will wend their way [illegible] Salt Works, where they hope [illegible] ply.

It is not only [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] necessaries of life, [illegible] into the consumption [illegible] family in our land, should have fallen into the hands of speculators who are charging enormous prices for it! But because a few men have turned speculators, let not that fact induce our farmers also to become extortioners, and demand extravagant prices for their pork and grain, for such a course will be equally wrong, and inflict gross injustice on some of their best friends, and bring distress and ruin to the home of many a poor family.

It is a matter of some surprise, that the *Bridge* across our creek, below town, as well the *Ford* below said bridge, do not enjoy the protecting care of some person who would attend to keeping them up. That the Bridge is in a very precarious condition, is obvious to every passer-by; and that the Ford is getting from bad to worse with every freshet, is equally obvious. It is high time that said bridge be repaired ere an accident happen that may speedily test the question "who is responsible?"

President Davis having invited the people of the Confederate States to observe Friday, the 15th inst., as a day of Fasting and Humiliation, our citizens, ever ready to promote what may have a tendency to advance the best interests of our Southern Confederacy, refrained from their daily vocations on said day, and repaired to the "House of God," where divine service was performed at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 7 o'clock, P. M. The services at 10 o'clock were opened by the Choir singing that beautiful and solemn anthem,

"LORD! LORD GOD!"

The Right Rev. G. F. Bahnson preached the sermon on the text, "Call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt bless me."—50th Psalm, v. 15.

Congress.

The provisional Congress met in Richmond on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

We are indebted to the Charlotte Bulletin for the following synopsis of the President's Message, not having room for the entire document:

Synopsis of President Davis' MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.

The Message reports an abundant yield of agricultural products during the past season, for which our thanks are due to a kind Providence.

New branches of industry are sustained.—Manufactures and the comforts of life have been increased as the conflict continues, gradually making us independent of the world in the supply of the munitions of war.

The operations of the army will soon be partially interrupted by winter. They have afforded protection to the country, and their services and bravery entitle them to its praises and gratitude.

The conflict now extends from the Chesapeake to the confines of Mexico and Arizona, and the Confederate States are much stronger now than when the war commenced.

The Message refers to the result of the triumph of our arms in Missouri and Kentucky, advises the completion of a railway route from Danville to Greenville on the Charlotte road, thus forming three lines to Richmond. It says all idea of reconciliation has passed and our people shrink with aversion from the idea of renewing a connection with the Federalists.

Not content with the violation of our rights under the law of nations, they have extended these injuries unto us within other jurisdictions and refers to the capture of Mason and Slidell on board a British steamer on her way from a neutral Spanish port to England. The Federals thus claiming jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship and violating the right of embassy, held sacred even amongst barbarians.

It concludes thus: While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as our own. In the meantime we should continue to struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves.—Liberty is always won when there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude but of the righteousness of our cause.

Capture of our Commissioners.

Intelligence was received at the War Department, yesterday, of the capture on the high seas, by one of the enemy's cruisers, from aboard the British mail packet, in which they had embarked from Havanna, of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, our Commissioners, respectively, to England and France, together with their Secretaries, Messrs. Fustis and Macfarland. The party were brought to Fortress Monroe. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their Secretaries, are confined there. It is understood that the females of the families of these gentlemen accompanying them are released.

The capture was made by the San Jacinto, a large steam frigate, commanded by Commodore Wilkes.

This information has been received by the War Department, officially, under a flag of truce sent from Fortress Monroe.

The outrage of this arrest of our Commissioners on board an English vessel does not involve the question of the right of visitation or of search, but the sacredness of the English flag itself, under which the arrest was made, and which claims to afford protection as against all merely political offenders.

Richmond Examiner.

☞ The North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, will convene at Louisburg, N. C., on Wednesday the 4th day of December next.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THURSDAY MORNING'S MAIL.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

WESTERN KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—The Sovereignty Convention met here this morning. Fifty-one counties are represented. Hon. H. C. Burnett was chosen President.

A Provisional Government for Southern Kentucky will certainly be formed to-morrow, and Geo. W. Johnson, of Scott co., will be appointed Governor.

MANASSAS, Nov. 19.—There was another skirmish last evening near Falls Church.—Our advanced forces took 10 prisoners and killed 5 or 6 of the enemy. Two of our cavalry were killed and two or three wounded. One of the killed was named Chicester—the name of the other is unknown.

SCOUTING—THE FLEET.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Major Martin, of the Natchez cavalry, captured a captain, lieutenant, and thirty privates of the 38th New York regiment, within two miles of Upton's Hill. Four of the enemy were killed and several wounded. Martin sustained no loss. Five four-horse wagons, loaded with corn, were also captured.

An unfortunate surprise of one of our own scouting parties occurred on the peninsula early on Wednesday morning last, causing the death of Major Bagley, of Mobile, and formerly of Georgia, slightly wounding Capt. Norris in the hand, and severely wounding Mr. Rodgers, so that his leg had to be amputated. Both the latter are from Burke county, Ga. Some few Virginians were slightly wounded. The remains of Bagley are en route for Mobile.

Late Northern papers say that the entire North is jubilant over the Yankee success at Port Royal.

The next demonstration will probably be a fleet attack on Evansport.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14.—The Niagara has arrived, with dates, via Queenstown, from Liverpool, to the 3d. There is no commercial news telegraphed.

The London Times says it would be glad to see the Confederate States established as a political power, as the power of the South would be lessened.

Sir John Parkington, in a recent speech, said the great powers should remonstrate against the continuance of the war in America.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge intimates that the proposed intervention in Mexico has an ulterior object, and says the time must come when the cotton blockade will cease to be tolerated, and names January as the time.

Fourteen English and French war vessels are at Halifax.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VA.

The N. Y. Herald, of the 12th inst., has the following dispatch:

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, thirty-six miles below here, was attacked last night by 600 rebels, and out of 150 Union troops stationed there only about 50 escaped; the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels, both male and female, fired from their houses on our men.

Three steamers, which passed down last night, were compelled to put back. These steamers went back to Guyandotte at 10 o'clock this morning, with 400 Unionists, from Point Pleasant, but nothing has been heard from them since.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The steamer Empire city has just arrived from Guyandotte. The rebel portion of the inhabitants, it appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry. Eight of our men were killed, and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known.

Col. Zeigler's Fifth Virginia Regiment, on its arrival, fired the town, and the principal part is now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Col. Zeigler.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. D. W. Doub, Mr. A. J. WALDRAVIN to Miss MARTHA S. LONG, daughter of Thomas Long, Esq., all of Forsyth.

As weeks and months and years roll on,
May all their joys increase,
Until life's transient race is run,—
Oh may they never cease.
And then again above the skies,
United may they be,
And spend a new and endless life
In bles't eternity.

DIED.

In this County, on the 21st inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH REED, widow of the late Samuel Reed, aged about 80 years.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Nov. 22.—Wheat 1 10@1 15 Flour 2 50@3 00. Corn 60@65. Butter 00 @20. Bacon 20@00. Lard 15@20. Eggs 10. Apples, green, 40@50 Tallow 20. Bees wax 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 18.—Bacon 24@ 25. Flour 7 75@8 00. Wheat 0 00@1 25. Corn 75@80. Salt $9 00@00. Whiskey $1 10.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—Wheat 1 26@ 1 40 Corn 55@60. Shoe Thread $2 [illegible] 3 00 per lb. Nails 7@7½. Rio Coffee 5. Liverpool Salt 0 00@0 00. Bacon 25@26.

SALISBURY, Nov. 18.—Bacon 20@22. Beef 4@5. Butter 20. Tallow 15. Corn 40@ 50. Flour 2 00@2 50. Lard 12½@14. Salt 6 00. Sugar 14@15. Wheat 70@80.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 20.—Bacon 00@22. Beef 4@5. Apple Brandy 62@65; Peach do 1 00@1 25. Corn 00@60. Flour 6 00@ 6 25. Pork 7@7½. Wheat 1 05@1 15. Whiskey 75.

THE FIGHT AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The following, from the Fort Smith Times, of the 1st inst., is the best account from our side we have had of the affair at Springfield, in which the Federalists represent Fremont's body guard as displaying so much daring:

We learn from Capt. Krapp, of the Quartermaster's department, who arrived here yesterday from Gen. McCulloch's headquarters, that news of a skirmish had reached there, between a portion of Gen. Price's troops and the advance guard of Fremont. The Missouri troops killed forty Federals and took one hundred prisoners.

We also learn from Capt. K. that Gen. McCulloch, hearing of the Federal troops being in Springfield, sent two companies of Col. Greer's Texas regiment to ascertain the fact. When they arrived near Springfield they halted, and sent two men into the town. Soon after they arrived a company of fifteen men attempted to arrest them, but they drew their pistols and knives and fought their way out, killing four or five Federals. One of them was wounded in the wrist, and the other in the thigh. An express arrived at Gen. McCulloch's camp on Monday night for a surgeon to dress their wounds.

TROUBLES IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.—Parties who arrived here to day from East Tennessee report that there is great excitement, and many fear that there will be a general outbreak. Five then have been arrested, who are charged with being concerned in burning the Hiawassee bridge.

JONESBORO' Nov. 13.—The Union men have a camp of from 1000 to 1300 men at Elizabethtown, near the North Carolina line, about twenty miles from Bristol. They have another camp, with about 700 men, near Strawberry Plains.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 12.—The Union will publish to-morrow an address to the people of Tennessee, issued by Gov Harris, in which he calls upon the people to furnish every double-barreled shot-gun and rifle they have to arm the brave volunteers who are now offering their services. He says the State must and will be protected. He declares that he is resolved to exhaust every resource of the State before the feet of the Federal invaders shall pollute, with impunity, the soil of Tennessee.

THE BRIDGES.—Five bridges in all were burned in East Tennessee. An attempt to burn a sixth was resisted by the watchman, who wounded two of the tories (one supposed mortally,) and was himself dangerously injured. Six of the scoundrels have been arrested and are in jail at Knoxville.

A skirmish occurred at Taylor's Ford on the Watauga River, Tennessee, between 22 Virginians and about 700 Unionists, in which 9 of the latter were taken and 7 wounded. 3 of the Virginians were slightly wounded.

A RAID ON THE POTOMAC.—In the night of the 10th inst., a party of Yankees, variously estimated at from 40 to 1000 landed at Matthias point and burnt several dwellings and out houses, carried off about 40 negroes, some horses, &c., wounded one Confederate Sentinel, and made their escape before Col. Stokes N. C. Regiment and a Virginia regiment, which were sent in pursuit, could get to them.

At one place they burned the dwelling of Custis Grymes, and every out house, even to the ice-house. At another they stole clothing, bedding, a spy glass, ladies' writing desks, &c.

LATEST FROM COLUMBUS.—The Appeal of the 10th says:

A special dispatch, received last night says that our loss in killed, wounded and missing in the recent battle, exceeds 600. Other reliable estimates place the number of missing, (supposed to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy) at two hundred. This would leave our lost in killed and wounded over four hundred.

The loss of the enemy is stated, in the dispatch alluded to above, to have been more than double our own. Our men have already buried 295 of the enemy's killed, and the task is not yet completed.

It thus appears that the recent battle at Belmont Mo., was one of the bloodiest of the war, and the large number of casualties, in proportion to the forces engaged on both sides, shows the stubborness with which the ground was contested.

KENTUCKY.—Gen. Johnson, with his army of 40,000 men, left Bowling Green on the 7th, supposed to be destined for Louisville, which is confidently expected will fall into his hands. Among his splendid troops are from seven to eight thousand cavalry, including 1200 Texan rangers.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH STEAMER.

Information, as we learn, was received yesterday by the Government of the arrival of an English steamer. Her cargo consits of blankets, army stores—sufficient for four brigades—twenty-eight thousand stand of arms, saddles, 10 rifled cannon, medicines &c. She cost £38,000 in England, and is regarded as a vessel of unsurpassed speed. Her commander, J. D. Bullock, formerly of the United States Navy, lately run a steamer between New Orleans and New York. His present vessel mounts one large swivel gun amidships. The cargo of this vessel, if her arrival is corectly reported, is especially valuable at this time.

Richmond Examiner, 14th.

The vessel itself, we understand, as well as the cargo, has been purchased by the Government.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—The general impression in Richmond is that we are on the eve of a great battle at Manassas.

Ion, the Washington correspondent of Baltimore Sun, of the 12th inst., says that he understands that the Federal advance will be expedited by the success of the fleet.

Great difficulty is experienced in Washington for supplies. A wagon train runs daily to Baltimore. The Government is urged to seize the turnpike for its uses.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—The New York Herald of the 12th inst., gives the following as the Federal fleet disabled ashore and missing:

Belvidere, Florida, Commodore Perry, Ethan Allen, D. M. Pettit, Union, Ocean Express, Governor, and two gun boats—names not known.

The news of the bombardment of Port Royal was received at Washington on Sunday the 10th with exceeding gratification in official circles.

Favorite parties in Rhode Island have been permitted to send ships to Southern ports, to be controlled by the fleet, with supplies for the Southern Union men, to be exchanged for cotton.

The Baltimore Sun of the 6th says that Gen. Beauregard is en rout for Charleston. The News sheet says that 11,000 additional Yankee troops, will, as soon as the transports return, be ready to embark, to reinforce the "colony" at Port Royal.

LATEST FROM BEAUFORT, S. C.

The Charleston Courier of Wednesday says:

The latest report from Beaufort town represented it as generally deserted, and in virtual occupation of some of the piratical ships, while other ships were at rest lower down. It was not believed that any attempts at landing had been made beyond small foraging, scouting and thieving parties.

Our forces were concentrating rapidly and with spirit at the stations assigned, and were eagerly expecting orders.

A friend who left Bluffton on Sunday, reports that place in possession of our forces. The planters were zealously preparing to remove non combatants and valuables, and to destroy what could not be removed.

The Mercury says: A private dispatch was received here yesterday, indicating an intention, on the part of our military authorities, to burn Beaufort. We have received nothing confirmatory of the statement.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—The Courier has a telegraphic dispatch, dated at Pocotaligo on yesterday which states that a detachment of light dragoons visited Beaufort at daylight on that morning. They report that two Federal gun-boats are anchored a mile and a half below that town. The place is unoccupied by the enemy, but the negroes report that the Federals visit it daily, but they return to their vessels at night.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—News was received here that the enemy are in possession of Pinckney Island, and have seized all the able bodied negro men on the plantations and carried them aboard the fleet. This has created a panic among the others, who are anxious to get away, but are prevented by force. It is said that the enemy have made no attempt to land on the main land. Yesterday our pickets at Buckingham were fired upon by a party in a launch at long taw, but without effect. We have not been able to ascertain their force, but it is represented by negroes to be large.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina yesterday morning, bound Southwardly.

There is great activity manifested in strengthening the defences of the city. Confidence is restored and a general feeling of security prevails.

THE BLACK FLAG.—We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with Government upon the subject of "hoisting the black flag," to which allusion has been made since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that Gen. Lee has received orders from the war department, urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, which will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina; and that the same course will be pursued which Gov. Wise adopted at the time of the John Brown raid upon Harper's Ferry—when we are done with the invaders, the Confederate Government may have them.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

INVASION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

There are no tidings of special interest from the invaders at Port Royal. They seem to be strengthening themselves for a permanent occupation of the Islands skirting the barbor of Port Royal, but have as yet made no advance in force towards the main. Measures are being taken to establish a line of defences across the low country, so as to confine the operations of the enemy to as narrow a compass as practicable. The headquarters of Generals Lee and Ripley are at Coosawhatchie. These accomplished officers are now busily engaged in locating and planning batteries at various points so as to protect the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah. Troops are rapidly concentrating to support the batteries. The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen were sent on Sunday to Beaufort, which is now quite deserted, except by negroes.

An entrenched camp is in course of construction on James Island, and batteries will be placed so as to sweep the various entrances to the inland passage south of Charleston. We have received news from Bluffton, up to Sunday night. Orders had been issued to evacuate the town, and they were to leave Monday morning for Hardeeville. The general impression in the camp, when our informant left, was that Bluffton would be burnt by us before abandoning it.—Charleston Mercury, 16th.

When the forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point were silenced, large numbers of surf boats, filled with soldiers, started for the shore, mid shouts and loud Huzzahs—their bands playing Yankee Doodle, drums rolling and all the demonstrations of a grand victory gained.

The official Federal report of the casualties at Port Royal are, killed 8 wounded 28.

Another account says, that 323 were killed on the Federal side.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET—THE FEDERALS COMPELLED TO ABANDON THE FORT.

Col. Hawkins, commander at Fort Hatteras, arrived here to-day. He represents that the exposed position of the Fort renders it almost untenantable during such storms that which recently swept the coast. He asks that the troops there may be sent back to Fortress Monroe, or the works be put in a condition to afford safety from the overflows upon such occasions. A portion of the Fort and the frame sheds erected for the protection of the troops and stores were washed away, and a large amount of the stores destroyed, and four sentries of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment were drowned in the breakers during the gale. The whole place was submerged to such an extent that the troops were compelled to abandon the Fort and retire two miles up the beach. On Sunday five rebel gunboats made an attack upon the Union troops; but after firing three shots retired just as the steamer Baltimore hove in sight. It is presumed they thought the steamer was only in advance of the great naval expedition.

From Fortress Monroe, dispatches of the 10th state that the Steamer Spaulding had arrived from Hatteras with the 20th Indiana Regiment on board. The officers say that it is almost impossible to remain long at the inlet. The regiment has suffered severely.

Col. Hawkins' N. Y. Regiment will return from Hatteras on the next trip af the Spaulding. Hundreds of the members of the Regiment are sick.

The recent elections in Maryland returned but six secession delegates to the Legislature. Bradford's majority for Governor is about 30,000. Hicks urges a special session of the Legislature, in order to place the State unequivocally in favor of the Union.

The Federals are reconnoitering in large force along our lines.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Terrible Battle at Pikeville.

FOUR HUNDRED CONFEDERATES KILLED AND ONE THOUSAND TAKEN PRISONERS.

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 1.—The rebels under Gen. Wilson at Pikeville, have been defeated, after two day's fighting by Gen. Nelson.

Four hundred rebels were killed and one thousand made prisoners.

Col. L. Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men. Col. Harris, of the Ohio Second Regiment, made an attack in front with 660 men.

Harris fell back, and Colonel Moore pressed forward until the enemy were brought into the midst of Gen. Wilson's brigade, when our forces pressed the enemy on all sides, killed 400 and taking 1,000 prisoners.

The balance were scattered in all directions. The Federal loss was comparatively small.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 12.—A courier from Gen. Nelson's brigade, with despatches for General Thomas, reports that the fight at Pikeville lasted two days, and that the rebels lost four hundred killed and one thousand wounded.

LATER.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE—THE REBEL COMMANDERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

CINCINNATTI, Nov., 12.—The battle at Piketon, Ky., lasted through Friday and Saturday. The victory of the National troops was complete. Gen. Williams and Gen. Howe, the rebel commanders, are among the prisoners taken.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY CONFIRMED.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12, (Midnight.)—Accounts received here by mail fully confirm the defeat of the rebels under Generals Williams and Nelson, at Piketon, (not Pikeville,) the Capital of Pike county, Ky.

(THE TRUE VERSION OF THE ABOVE AFFAIR.)

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—A letter from Gen. Humphrey Marshall, just received at the War Department, says that the Pikeville battle was fought between 300 Confederates and 1500 Federals.

Our loss was 1 killed, 4 wounded and 7 missing. The Federal loss was 207 killed, [counted,] 140 wounded and 200 taken prisoners.

This great inequality of loss resulted from the fact that our men were secretly ambushed and the enemy were successfully entrapped.

TERRIBLE STORM ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 5.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding has just returned from Hatteras Inlet, bringing Colonel Hawkins, who proceeds to Washington in a special boat upon business connected with his post.

The storm at Hatteras Inlet was very severe, and the recent high tides have completely overflown the space outside the fort; and, as a new channel is forming between the forts, it is appehended that they may become untenable.

About a quarter of the much needed clothing for the Twentieth Indiana Regiment had been landed from the S. R. Spaulding on Friday night, when the gale came on with tremendous severity, and it washed away. Some other stores were also landed and lost. Yesterday ten days' rations for the post were safely landed, but the Spaulding brings back the greater part of the cargo.

Receiver's Notice.

SEQUESTRATION OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES!

I, THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVER FOR the Counties of Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin, do hereby notify each and every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, corporation, or officer thereof, or other person holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the counties aforesaid, or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily and without delay to give information of the same to me, the undersigned Receiver as aforesaid, and to render an account of the same, and, in so far as is be practicable, to place the same in my hands or under my control, which said several matters and things they and every one of them are hereby warned and admonished to do and perform under pain and penalty of indictment and conviction for a high misdemeanor, and of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and an imprisonment for not longer than six months, and of being sued for double the amount of property of the alien enemy held by them or subject to their control.

And I, the undersigned, do hereby further warn and admonish each and every citizen of the said Confederate States, speedily and without delay to give information to me, (as he is by law specially enjoined and required to do,) of any and every lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the counties aforesaid, and of every right and interest therein, which he or they may know or have reason to believe are held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by, or for, any such alien enemy.

JOHN I. SHAVER, Receiver.

In case of my absence my son will be found at my office. J. I. SHAVER, Rec'r.

Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1861. [31-tf

NOTICE.

THE building of a LUTHERAN CHURCH at Lewisville, Forsyth County, will be let to the lowest bidder, on Friday, the 29th of November next. The house to be a two story brick building, 60 feet long and 36 feet wide; first story to be 13 feet high, and the second 10 feet high; (the second story intended for a Female Seminary.)

There is to be a partition of ten feet at front end, for a vestibule; above to be a portico with columns. The body of the church building to have two rows of columns.

☞ A more particular description of the building can be had on application to the subscriber, where a plan of the building can be seen.

J. H. STOLTZ,
Secretary Building Committee.

Lewisville, Oct. 11, 1861. 25-tf.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, JAMAICA and RACE GINGER, at the DRUG STORE.

Notes of the War.

Gen. Polk's Dispatch to President Davis.

THE PRESIDENT S REPLY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS 1st DIVISION, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, KY., Nov, 7, 1861.

To General Headquarters—Through Gen. A. S. Johnson:

The enemy came down on the opposite side of the river, Belmont, to-day, about 7,500 strong, landed under cover of gun boats, attacked Col. Tappan's camp. I sent over three regiments under Gen. Pillow to its relief, then at intervals three others, then Gen. Cheatham. I then took over two others in person to support a flank movement, which I had directed. It was a hard fought battle, lasting from 10.30 a. m. to 5 p. m They took Beltshover's battery, four pieces of which we recaptured. The enemy were thoroughly routed. We pursued them to their boats seven miles, then drove their boats before us. The road was strewn with their dead and wounded, guns, ammunition and equipments. Our loss considerable, theirs, heavy. Signed. L. POLK,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8, 1861.

To Maj. Gen. Polk: Your telegraph received. Accept for yourself and the officers under your command, my sincere thanks for the glorious contribution you have just made to our common cause. Our countrymen must long remember gratefully to read the activity and skill, courage and devotion of the army at Belmont. Signed. JEFF. DAVIS.

GEN. POLK'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

The following address has been issued by Gen. Polk to the army under his command:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, Western Department, Columbus, Ky., November 13, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO 20.

The Major General commanding, with a profound acknowledgment of the overruling Providence of Almighty God, congratulates the officers and soldiers of his command on the glorious victory achieved by them at Belmont, Mo., the 17th ult. The battle began in the morning under disadvantages that would have been discouraging to the most veteran troops. Yet the obstinate resistance offered by a handful of men to an overwhelming force must long be a lesson to them, and the closing scenes of the day in which a routed enemy was vigorously pursued and attacked in their gunboats, will ever be remembered in connection with that spirit of our people which has proclaimed in triumphant tones upon every battle field—"We can and will be free."

By command of Maj. Gen. Polk.

E. D. BLAKE, Captain C. S. A.

THE TRACK OF THE BARBARIAN.

The robbing proclivities of the Lincoln soldiery in Missouri have been indulged to such an extent that even the *abolition press is beginning to fear the consequences of such unbridled plundering as has obtained, and to* urge a restraint. The following, from the Missouri correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives but a faint glimmer of the outrages that have been perpetrated upon the people of Missouri by the hirelings who have been imported to subjugate them. The writer, who was with Fremont's army, says:

In my last letter I spoke of the inauguration of the foregoing system, and the disappearance of feathered bipeds, &c., from the face of the earth hereabouts. I regret to say that the practice was carried to extremes by soldiers and officers, until Gen. Fremont felt bound, for the reputation of the U. S. army, to put a stop to it. On the road on Thursday last we saw regiments of troops passing along, three-fourths of the members of which carried dead turkeys, geese or chickens on their bayonets. Nearly every army wagon we passed contained a couple of hogs or calves. Worse than all, many soldiers killed stock at farms, and left nine-tenths of the carcases to rot on the ground. Houses were entered and depleted of victuals, whether the occupants were Unionists or Disunionists, the soldiers seldom stopped to inquire. Assuming an authority never given them, they plundered everything and anything. Such a state of things could not long exist without bringing disgrace upon our army and cause.

The Chicago Tribune, Lincoln's old Illinois organ, copies this statement, and not only admits its truthfulness in every particular, but makes other charges against the Federal forces, saying that the "track of our (the Federal) columns in Missouri may be known by the number of converts to secession that the outrages of our (the Federal) soldiers have made," and that "just such scenes have attended the march of the Union troops in almost every place where they have penetrated." The humiliating confession is made by the Tribune that when "Gen. McDowell moved out to Bull Run, the line of march of his army was marked by wanton devastation; and only a few days ago Gen. McClellan's men—after following up the retiring rebels—were severely reproved for their destructive and felonious propensities," and it is added that "Hulburt's troops in Missouri eclipsed them all by the variety and extent of the outrages they committed."

Richmond Whig.

RESIGNATION OF COM STRINGHAM —DISHONORABLE CONDUCT OF THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT.

From the Norfolk Day Book we get the following highly interesting statement, which certainly places Commodore Stringham in a very honorable light:

Some few facts in relation to Com. Stringham, of the Minnesota, and the Hatteras prisoners, having recently come to our notice, we deem them worthy of mention as highly creditable to that officer. It appears by the articles of agreement between Com. Stringham and Com. Barron, the Hatteras prisoners surrendered as "prisoners of war," and on arriving at New York, Stringham sent a despatch to that effect, and intimating that they were to be treated as prisoners of war, and not as rebels. This the administration objected to; and in consequence of this objection, there sprang up considerable telegraph communication between the Com. and the administration, and the prisoners were not landed for several days after their arrival, Stringham refusing to surrender them unless it was clearly stipulated and agreed upon on the part of the Government, that they were to carry out in good faith, what had been agreed to at Hatteras. It that Stringham, in the mean time, freq approached Com. Barron and Col. Marti assured these gentlemen, on his honor they had no cause to apprehend deceit sooner than he would put them on shor out the full assurance of the Governmen the compact was to be strictly kept he blow up the ship with every soul on himself among the rest. However, he vered in his determination, and did n would not, surrender one of them, un terms were complied with fully.

The course pursued by Com Strin this case, made him unpopular with he nasty, and either in consequence of his utter contempt of those in powe his commission and retired to pr several of the officers under hi thing at the same time, while been his Secretary, continued termination to leave the Federal as an opportunity offered to join th rate service; and he accordingly left got to Hampton Roads, bringing with him certain articles, which, it is said, caused the detention of the Federal fleet from sailing on their expedition some two or three days; as after he left, they had to send to Washington to get them before they could sail, not being able to do so without them.

On the arrival of the Minnesota it th harbor of New York, we understand, a steamboat was chartered by some of those cowardly scoundrels the Zouaves, that ran away from Bull Run so fleetly. These fellows were very eager to get at these unarmed prisoners for he purpose of murdering them. They were very impudent, coming close along-side of the ship, and insulting the prisoners. Com. Stringham, seeing this, ordered the steamer they were in to keep off a certain distance or he would sink her; and when the prisoners were getting ready to land on the Island, these bloodthirsty *braves* made for that place, on which the Com. sent word to the commander of the Island if he did not clear the Island of these miserable cowards, he would arm the prisoners for their own defence against the execrable wretches, whereupon they took to their steamer and went back to New York city.

These facts we glean from parties who were among the prisoners. And it furthermore appears to be confirmed, that the Federal authorities have been for some time prior to this attack on Hatteras, very anxious to attempt the capture of Norfolk, and have only been dissuaded from it by Com. Stringham bitterly opposing any such fool-hardy attempt. He told them," it appears, Gen. Butler in particular, who was most eager to urge it on, that he, Stringham, would have nothing to do with any such folly, that they would lose twenty thousand men, and all the ships they had in the Baboon's Navy, and they would then be as far from it as they were before they commenced.

From the London Times, Oct. 9

THE LONDON TIMES IN FAVOUR OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The secession has been contemplated and threatened for some thirty years past. It was defended by arguments as good as have usually been advanced for national insurrections, and if it was in opposition to the dictates of political wisdom, it was in conformity with the passions of human nature. The States of the old American Union would perhaps have been more prosperous at home, and certainly more formidable abroad, if they had remained united; but the same may be said of the States of all the empires which have fallen to pieces. Union is strength, always and everywhere, and the larger the population that can be retained under these conditions the greater will be the result. But it happens that these considerations are not allowed to prevail against influence of a more immediate kind.—The vision of independence is more attractive than the vision of power.

The people of the Southern States are only doing what the people of a hundred other States have done before them. They may be short-sighted, but they are determined They may be mistaken, but they know their own minds. They may be wrong, but they are ten millions. The Federalists themselves admit the right of insurrection, but deny that insurrection can be justified in the present instance. That argument, however, can never stand. It is absurd to say that rebellion is a sacred popular privilege, but that it can only be exercised with the assent of those against whom it would be directed. The Emperor of Russia might admit the doctrine as thus stated. If people have a right to rebel against Governments, it must be when they think fitting, and not when the Governments allow it.

So long as the insurrection of the South seemed a spiteful rebellion against the results of political election, we were compelled to regard it as utterly unjustifiable if it is meant only, as has been asserted, "bullet" against "ballot," we should look upon it as a wicked and treasonable act, for never could the North be charged, notwithstanding its commercial bias, with a want of consideration for the institutions of the South. If, again, the question could be argued on pure grounds of expediency, we should here also, though not so decidedly, pronounce against the resolution taken by the South to divorce itself from the North. But the actual case is very different. The last twelve months have shown that Northerners and Southerners are as irreconcilable as Greeks and Turks, or Germans and Magyars. This war will but intensify and perpetuate animosities which the very nature of things had long ago created. "Sectional" antipathies have proved as stubborn as national antipathies. They could not be assuaged by compromise, and they will assuredly not be abolished by conquest. The armies of the North may overpower the armies of the South, but South and North can never be expected to amalgamate again. It is for this reason, and because territories so prodigious as those of the Southern States, can never be retained [illegible] tion, that we think the policy of the Federal Government wrong. If the whole cause of the war is to be analyzed, we must needs say the Northerners have the right on their side, for the Southerners have destroyed, without provocation, a mighty political fabric, and have impaired the glory and strength of the great American Republic. But, as they have chosen to do this, as they have shown themselves hitherto no less powerful than their antagonists, as the decision of so large a population cannot be contemned, and as we cannot presume, ourselves, that a genuine peace is likely to spring from protracted war, we should rejoice to see the pacification of America promoted by other means.

Denslow's Extract of Roots

FOR making BEER. One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

in the camps soldiers find worthless, and they have been the victims of an awful swindle. We learn of a single fraud to the amount of thousands of dollars perpetrated by a shinplaster capitalist on the occasion of paying off one of the divisions of the army in this State; and on ascertaining the particulars we shall not hesitate to expose it in detail, with the name of the responsible actor in the infamous job. Speculation in the distress of the war is bad enough, but such open and barefaced robbery of our soldiers deserves, besides the execrations of the public, the halter of the hangman.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, in Salem, the "OLD NEGRO CHURCH" and LOT.

Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale,

S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, Nov 22, 1861. 31-2w

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1861.

John J. Conrad,		Messrs Mooney & Co.,	
Miss Nancy Cook	2	Yadkin manufac'g co.	
Johnathan Crews,		Miss T. McKnight,	
F. M. Davenport,		Jeremiah Patterson,	
James R. Ennis,		Miss Sarah Robertson,	
Miss Julia Fulk,		" Nancy Reed,	
" Caroline Fry,		Mrs. Susan Rothrock,	
Mrs. Marg't. Garboder		Rev. James R. Sikes,	
D Gundling,		Berry Whicker,	
Miss Mary Laster,		J. C. Walker,	
Johnathan Miller,		Miss Mary Wales,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1861.

WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD COUNTRY JEANS OR LINSEY, to clothe men who have sacrificed home and its comforts for a camp life. The highest market price will be paid in cash for all such goods by bringing them to E. A. Vogler's Store in the next few weeks. The color is immaterial.

Country merchants are respectfully requested to retain and get as much of the above named goods as possible. [Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

SMALL CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School.

THE subscriber continues to give instruction to a limited number of scholars in Languages, Mathematics and English Composition. One lesson daily during five days of the week. He intends to commence a new session, (five months,) on Monday 25th of November next, when a few more scholars might be received. Applications, if any, requested to be made before that date.

Terms in future, $4 per Month.

W. L. MINUNG.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. 38-3t-pd

Attention!

HEAD QUARTERS, 17th Brigade, North Carolina Militia.

THE Officers commanding the several Regiments of this Brigade are hereby commanded to have their Regiments ready for Review and Inspection on the following days, fully equiped as the law directs; viz: 71 Regiment at Winston, on the 25th inst; 70th at or near Madison, on the 27th inst.; 69th at Reidsville, on the 28th inst.; and the 67th and 68th at Greensboro', on the 30th inst., for General Review and Inspection. By order of

A. J. STAFFORD,

Brigadier Gen. 17th Brig. N. C. M.

SAMUEL MARTIN, *Aid.*

JULIUS L. GORRELL, *Ins. Gen.*

JOHN A. LINDSAY, *Brig. Ins.*

Winston, Nov. 5th, 1861.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Nov. 9th, 1861.

The Commissioned Officers and Orderly Sergeants of 71st Regiment are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Winston, on Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th of November, (inst.) to be drilled according to the 26th Section of the Militia Bill of North Carolina.

By order,

JULIUS L. GORRELL,

Asis't Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

nov. 15-30-2t.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

Mason's Blacking For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Wright's, Harrison's, Glenn & Co's Perfumery For sale at the DRUG

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, [illegible]

Gover[illegible]

REICH'S MAGIC MYSTERIES.

NUMEROUS AMUSING ILLUSIONS! AND EVERYTHING TRANSFORMED!

WM. A. REICH of this place, will perform for the benefit of the

Ladies' Relief Association,

IN BEHALF OF THE

FORSYTH VOLUNTEERS,

AT THE

TOWN HALL,

Friday Night, Nov. 29th,

INTRODUCING

GRAND SOIREES MAGIQUE!

The Eye Deceived—The Ear Amused and the Mind Astonished.

DIXIE MAGIC!

Illustrating the philosophy of SCIENCE—its deceptive character, and immense power of modification.

ASSISTED BY THE

Salem Brass Band!

who have kindly consented to contribute to the interest of the occasion.

COME EARLY FOR SEATS.

Nothing introduced to offend the most fastidious.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Wm. A. REICH,

for Ladies' Relief Association.

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

DIVISION of the Common School fund for Forsyth County for the year 1861.

No		No		No	
1	$54 39	18	$53 90	36	34 30
2	55 86	19	76 10	37	38 71
3	34 30	20	56 84	38	40 18
4	48 50	21	39 69	39	44 10
5	66 27	22	34 30	40	34 30
6	47 16	23	34 30	41	45 57
7	34 30	24	34 30	42	34 30
8	34 30	25	45 08	43	36 75
9	42 14	26	34 30	44	34 30
10	38 71	27	41 16	45	34 30
11	34 79	28	34 30	46	34 30
12	34 30	29	101 50	47	34 30
13	34 30	30	38 71	48	176 34
14	34 30	31	39 69	49	34 30
15	36 26	32	52 83	50	6 50
16	34 30	33	34 30	51	34 30
17	37 78	34	37 78	52	34 30
		35	113 20	53	10 29

The above table exhibits the *nett* amount due each District, the balances remaining last year being added, and the over drafts subtracted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH.

Chairman Board Supt's.

Nov. 15, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, as Treasurer of the Central Committee, has still on hand a number of County Bonds which the Committee desire to dispose of. These bonds are for the amount of One Hundred Dollars each, bearing six per cent. interest, and the Interest Coupons receivable for Taxes.

Persons having money lying idle can here make a good investment, and at the same time render the county service as the funds are needed in equipping the 4th and 5th Forsyth Companies.

E. A. VOGLER, Treasurer.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTED by the Governor, without pay, until [illegible] when a reasonable [illegible] reaching the [illegible] Times of holding [illegible] in North Ca[illegible] South Carolina, Western [illegible] South Southern Rates of Postage, Government of North Carolina, &c., &c., &c., &c., Besides useful Agricultural Information, Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

CONTRIBUTIONS For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H, M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

Augustin S. Voss and others vs. Thomas E. Voss and others. } Petition for Partition of Land

IT this case appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas E. Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sarah, Bartlett Y. Voss and John C. Voss are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendants to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20, 1861. by H. C. BANNER, D. C. 22-6t-pr. adv. $5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

1. S. Gibson vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Winston, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept, 20. by H. C. BANNER, D. C. 22-6w-pr.adv.$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

W. F. Carmichael, vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Two Attachments.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the case heard ex-parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

...ing feet in the unequal strife,
...ast time, grew weary of this life,
...and they themselves—ran down.

Yes, there are human clocks,
Such workmanship as we,
Built by a Master-hand with wondrous art,
With tiny springs and pendulum—in the heart
He hides the key.

There are some that we have seen
...like regulation they run,
Good clocks at first, with courage of strength
...and power,
Which ... constant, upon spacious dial
hour,
...And, ere their eve, run down.

The year is like a clock,
Its months have fled so fast;
Its checquered scenes, that marked each passing day,
Ill in the mist of darkness flew away,
But hardly marked the past.

Old clocks are all around us,
Who've tolled the live-long day;
When motive springs move now so tremblingly,
We can but feel that all too soon they'll be
Worn out and laid away.

We are running thus;
Fast as the hours move on,
We strive to catch the beating pulse of life,
And hold it fast—'tis an unequal strife;
We all are—running down.

Humorous.

GRAND RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

In a number of the Wilmington Journal of several years old, we came across the other day, we find the following humorous account of the celebration at Waynesboro', on the occasion of the completion of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to that place. We enjoyed a hearty laugh over it, and believing our readers will do the same, we copy it for their benefit:

"Wal they had a mighty to do about it, they did. There was Governor Dudly, Dr. Andrews, Squire Griswold, Bill Lane, (him as was so near a beatin' Stanly for Congress,) old Dick Washington, and a heap of the big boys, come down to the borough to have a rale jollification. They'd the biggest sort of a barbecue—scores of dead cows, and the big man-tin frolic. Wal, it was norated over the whole country, and as everybody was gwine, I tho't I might as well go too—so I slipped the old mare in the cart and put out for the borough. Wal, doctor, I had a pretty easy time of it gwine down, I did—the old mare shyin' once in a while when she heard any lumberin' about—but all things considerin', I managed purty well. That old mar was a caution, doctor. She was a perfect sight anyhow, she was—and if only a pistol was shot off anywhar about her, nothing could keep her in the cart. Some of these days I'll tell you how she served me and Brother Tart. All the accident that happened was gwine up the hill by Lew Musgrave's thar close to old Pike's the Quaker, when some of Lew's boys popped a cap on a smoke-pole at a partridge, when how she did rip! She cavorted right smart, but it was no go, she only broke one trypin, and arter gettin up the hill I fixed that, and we proceedid tolerably well to the borough.

Wal, doctor, we got thar and I thought I mought as well git down and lead her by the cear-bridle. There was a heap of people on the green, and I didn't exactly know what mought happen, so I got down, I did, and slipped the bridle over my arm, and was walking along, looking at the crowd to see what was going on. There was a heap of folks, doctor; men, women, children and niggers, in a fuss—oyster carts, cake carts, and all such sort of doins plenty.

Wal, I was in my whickadiddle agin, when Holy Moses! her slam bang went the big gun! The old mare started, and snatched me heels over head, my cart struck an oyster cart—oysters, plates, pans, spoons, and bowls went flying; down I went, but I held on to the bridle, docter, I did, and arter a rip or so, I sorter stopped her headway and made out to get up.

Thunder and mud! Doctor, such a sight I never seed the like afore—you'd a thought it ... that a puddle of soup ... enough to swim my old scovy drake—the oyster cans jumpin everything an inch high—the old mare snortin and the folks hollerin like blue blazes! Wal, doctor, I sorter shuck myself and was lookin around to see what all the fuss was about, when I seed old Arthur—Old Arthur Spikes—you know him, doctor, and General Moze, with their mouths wide open and nigh about fit to bust. "Go it, Abe," said old Arthur—and go it I did, for 'twant half a second afore bang went the cussed old gun agin!

Je ru-sa-lem! doctor! didn't ... split then ...

...ston, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company.

CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

the moderate price at which machines, making Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings within the reach of all, and renders the use ... machines, requiring inferior stitches, unnecessary.

... considering the best Machines, and the ... that ... making the Grover and Baker stitch, will also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. ... DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hill, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germantown.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 242 King St., Charleston; 41 Camp St., New Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleveland, and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

... KERHLIN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry.

... Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of ... Leather perfectly ... proof, without ... it has at last been discovered!

A. BROWER'S
PATENT WATER-PROOF
COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description, warranted to make them thoroughly water-proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber, having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. F. ZEVELY.
March 1861. 40-tf.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Glenmonaville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville.
49-tf

...ow's Extract of Roots ...
...BEER. One bottle makes ...
...ce 25 cents.
... at the DRUG STORE

...ublication is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company.

CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

the moderate price at which machines, making Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings within the reach of all, and renders the use of machines, requiring inferior stitches, unnecessary. It is

... considering the best Machines, and the ... that ... making the Grover and Baker stitch, will also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

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SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

... KERHLIN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

... Press.

... and ... manufacture in Richmond, ... goods as articles and at the same specimen ... prices, as any Foundry North. ... respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PALOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in the city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

BUTTON & FRELIGH'S
Southern Monthly

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year, ... $ 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office, ... 00
Six copies, do do ... 00
Eleven Copies, do do ... 00
Twenty-one copies, do do ... 00

In ordering be particular to write name of subscribers, Post Office and State ... and clear. Address

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FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

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Lemon Chrome Yellow,
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Salem October 4th, 1861

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Daniel B. Baker, I. T. Lunny,
Miss Sallie Burson, Jonathan Miller,
" Mary Calhoon, T. T. Newsom,
Franklin Dibble, 3 A. D. Spach,
Miss Mary Jane Davis, C. A. Transu,
A. F. Fulkison, Jno. Worsham,
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Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KERHLIN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

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THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

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THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
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OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

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and we are now prepared to execute

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of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
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The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,
Delivery Bonds,
Ca Sas,
Ca Sa Bonds,
Ca Sa Affidavits,
Garnishments,
Writs,
Subpoenas,
Witness Tickets,
Juror Tickets,
Declarations of Ejectment,
Marriage License,
Letters Testamentary,
Administr'r's Bonds,
Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Attachments,
Apprentice Indent.
Appearance Bonds,
Notes of Hand,
Land Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Fi. Fa.
Ven. Ex.
&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 1 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent a number.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 3 cts. per quarter, or two cents a number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts. each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

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On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for short distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditor of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases must be confined to official business.

PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union acted in the following order:

States,	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

* Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

† Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified this Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16, '61	50 to 6
Louisiana,	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25, '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3, '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 7, '61	62 to 39
Arkansas,	May 1, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 21, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,	May 30, '61	Unanimous.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily except Monday, by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Monday, by 7 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Greensboro' Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road,) arrives ... Sunday by 6 p. m.
Closes every ... at 9 a. m.

Winston Mail ... except Sunday, at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

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O. A. KERHLIN, P. M.

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All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

A new lot of CLOTHING and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

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march 28, 1861. 6-1y